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CIVIL DEFENCE

Bulletin



March — April 1958

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Department of National Health and Welfare
OTTAWA

SECOND NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE DAY
PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER 19, 1958

The unanimous opinion of the Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinators on Civil Defence Day 1957, as expressed at their last conference, was that it was most successful. They endorsed the action taken on that occasion and recommended that it be continued in future as a medium for the education of the general public. It is mutually agreed that this year's National Civil Defence Day will be observed on Friday, September 19th, 1958, and plans to this effect are now going forward.

The aim of National Civil Defence Day, 1958, will be to focus the attention of every citizen in Canada on the role of Civil Defence and the responsibilities of the individual citizen. Exercises, demonstrations and recruiting campaigns at the provincial and local levels should be a secondary consideration to this main aim and they should all stress the aims of Civil Defence planning, training and organization within their community.

The Information Services Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, as the departmental agency responsible for the public information program of Federal Civil Defence, will design and produce the various promotional items already approved for the 1958 Civil Defence Day. These items include 14 pieces, plus newspaper mats, recorded radio programs, television and theatre slides, newsclips, radio and press material and special literature. All will again be made available free-of-charge to the provincial Civil Defence organizations. The Provincial Co-ordinators have accepted the responsibility of distributing this material within their province to municipal organizations taking part in the September 19th program.

COVER PICTURE: Lt.Gen. Howard Graham, Chief of the General Staff, Canadian Army, and Maj.Gen. G.S. Hatton, Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator, were co-directors of a combined Civil Defence - Armed Services conference held at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, in the latter part of March. Known as CASO (Common Approach to Survival Operations), the conference, largest of its kind ever held in Canada, studied Civil Defence plans and procedures for obtaining and using military assistance in event of a national emergency. Over 120 senior Civil Defence and Armed Services officers from across Canada attended. A complete report and picture story on the conference will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin. (Photo by Newton, Ottawa).

Civil Defence Day promotional material catalogues have already been forwarded to the Provincial Co-ordinators. All of this material was reviewed and approved at a Civil Defence Day working party study in February. Provincial officers are now planning their respective programs and will order their bulk quantities from Information Services in early April.

In addition, the Division is also producing a Civil Defence Day promotional guide which will outline for local directors pertinent points for conducting their respective Civil Defence Day programs. The guide, a compilation of last year's newsletter series, will deal with individual Civil Defence service demonstrations, news media contacts, organization of a Civil Defence Day planning committee, public relations and associated promotional techniques.

During 1957, there was a definite increase in interest in Civil Defence among the citizens of Canada. As a result, both of the general increase in interest and the effectiveness of Civil Defence Day publicity, we were able to demonstrate Civil Defence in action to thousands of Canadians. It is only when our program is understood and integrated with active community services that Civil Defence work is realized to be in the best interests of the individual in the event of a national or natural emergency.

I am counting on each and every one of you to make our second Civil Defence Day more successful than the first. With every Civil Defence volunteer in Canada taking an active part in National Civil Defence Day, we can surpass our 1957 program. Let's make September 19th a memorable date in the annals of Civil Defence in Canada. Through co-operation and co-ordination, this can be achieved. Start planning now so that our second National Civil Defence Day observance will be a credit to you and your organization.

G.S. Hatton
Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator.

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DIRECTING STAFF CONFERENCE IN PREPARATION FOR
EXERCISE "CO-OPERATION II"

The annual Directing Staff Conference to prepare for National Civil Defence Exercise Co-Operation II, was held at the Civil Defence College during the week of 24 - 28 February, 1958. All provinces that will participate in the Exercise in May, as well as Federal Civil Defence Headquarters were represented at the conference. Approximately one hundred Civil Defence officials including Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinators were present.

The purpose of the Conference was to give Provincial Co-ordinators (or their representatives) and Federal officials an opportunity to plan in detail the way in which the exercise will be conducted within each province and at Federal Headquarters. Because the complete plan of the exercise is based on assumed situations resulting from hypothetical evacuations and attacks, it is necessary to lay the groundworks for the exercise well in advance of the event, if operating staffs are to be trained during the exercise which is to be held on 3rd, 4th and 9th May.

At this third Conference it was evident that the pre-planning and the national exercise itself are becoming more and more an important medium to study and test all Civil Defence plans in relation to the whole problem of national survival in war.

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FOR HEALTH'S SAKE - TEACH HOME NURSING

by Evelyn A. Pepper, Nursing Consultant,
Civil Defence Health Services

Recently a nurse from West Pakistan visited Civil Defence Health Services in Ottawa. As Chief Nursing Superintendent of the Directorate of Health in that country, she was especially interested in the teaching aids used in Home Nursing courses conducted by the Canadian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association, for the women of Canada.

The textbook and the instructor's guide of each organization greatly intrigued this very keen observer. Her eyes snapped as one with a photographic mind when the pictorial description of the "Home Nursing Training Kit" was placed in her hands. She spoke with great sincerity and warmth when she said: "All this would be most helpful in teaching simple health rules to my countrywomen, but who will do the teaching?"

Who will do the teaching? We have the same problem in Canada, but for a very different reason. Unlike the distant land of Pakistan, we have an abundance of nurses who could do the teaching. Unfortunately, however, they are not volunteering to do so in the numbers required.

Perhaps those of us who are responsible for the promotion of Home Nursing training across this nation, namely, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and Civil Defence Health Services should take the blame. Why? Because apparently we have not told YOU - a Canadian nurse - that we need YOUR help. We have not stressed emphatically enough how essential it is in a young growing country, such as ours, that people be taught the simple principles

of healthful living. Nor have we stated that women everywhere in Canada are seeking to learn such things as: how to provide good curative care to patients at home; how to recognize early symptoms of illness and how to report them to the doctor; how to give medications and simple treatments ordered by the doctor; how to properly satisfy the home patient's need for rest, nourishment, cleanliness and peace of mind, and how to assist if disaster strikes near home.

We hear from nurses who are helping us, as well as from those who have helped us in the past, that it is fun to instruct an enthusiastic and appreciative group of young women or high school students. Moreover, in teaching Home Nursing you do not necessarily have to "do it yourself". It is a good idea to divide the lectures with another nurse or two, especially if you are a busy person. This is one way of doing your share without carrying the complete course.

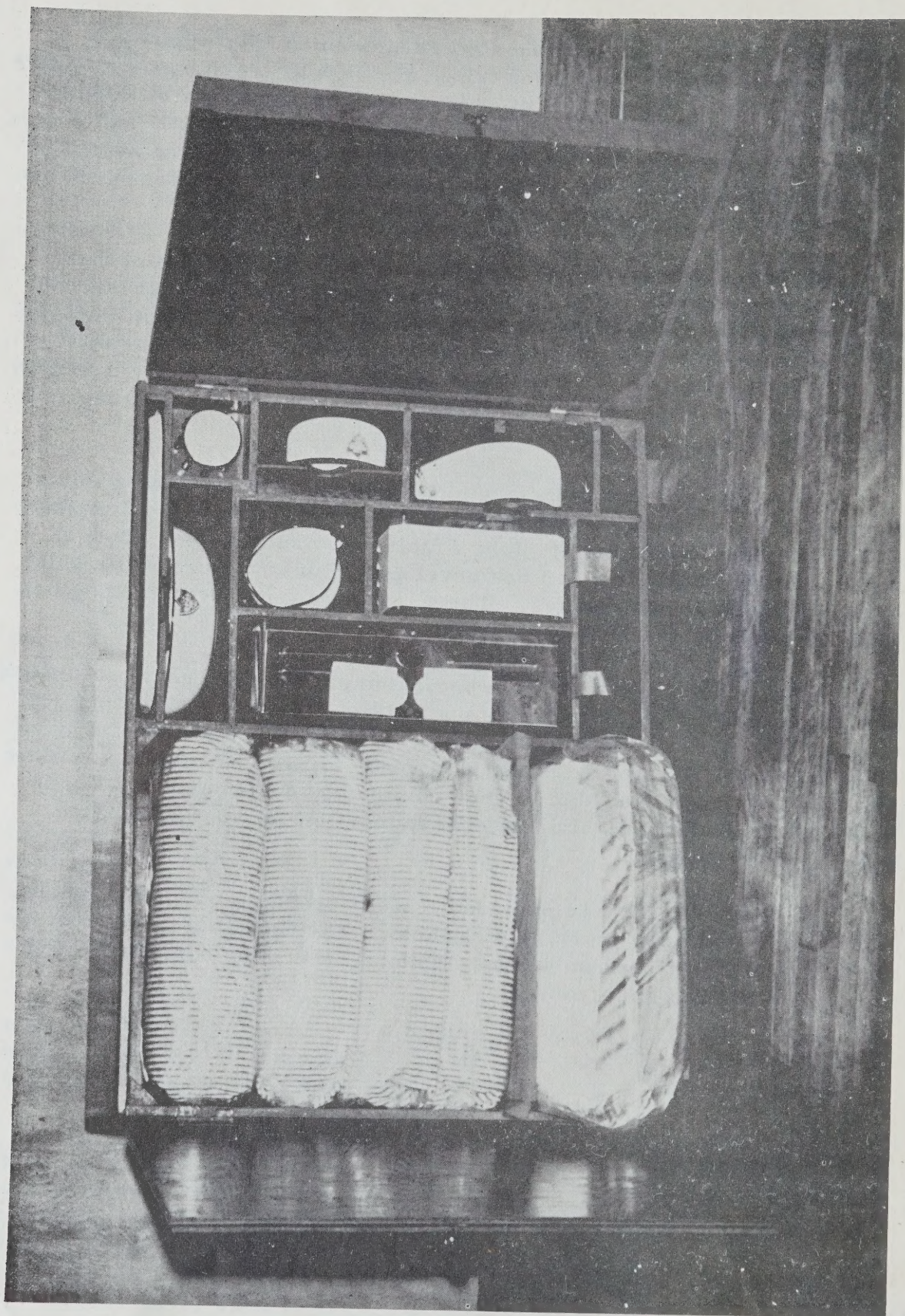
There are excellent teaching aids to assist you in teaching Home Nursing. Very fine textbooks have been prepared by both the Canadian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association. Each of these voluntary agencies also has developed an instructor's guide which helps you to plan your classes. There is too, an instructor's kit which contains valuable reference material.

Also, if facilities such as a bed, linen, blankets, basins, hot-plates and other essential equipment are not readily available for instructional purposes in your community, Provincial Civil Defence authorities have complete Home Nursing Training Kits ready for your use. One of these kits could be made available to your community if the need were made known to the Provincial Civil Defence authorities by your local Civil Defence organization.

All these "tools" are provided. We hope YOU - a Canadian nurse - will try and will enjoy working with them. The Canadian Red Cross Society or the St. John Ambulance Association in your community will be pleased to hear from you.

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CIVIL DEFENCE HOME NURSING KIT



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SURVIVAL?

(Editorial from the NATO Civil Defence Bulletin, December, 1957)

The excitement about the Sputniks having subsided to some extent, and particularly the speculation as to whether the Soviets could release the dog and bring it back - alive or dead - where they wanted, which would have been an even more startling and alarming development than the launching of the Sputniks themselves, it may be a convenient moment to try and answer the question posed in the title of this article.

The word "survival" is used freely today in connection with the period during which the thermonuclear exchange would take place. It is generally agreed that this period will be short - a month or perhaps considerably less. Even so, it will be quite long enough to create conditions which it is very hard to visualize.

If we are to survive, however, we must use all the imagination that we possess, and it seems doubtful if this is being done to the extent that is necessary.

One of the first and most important points must be great flexibility in all our planning and arrangements, so that quick adaptations and improvisations can be made. Another is to select and train leaders who can act on their own and face up to and master situations which are not in the text books, under conditions of the greatest difficulty and probably distress. The third thing is to have a series of rallying points all over the country which will stand out as oases in the desert of thermonuclear destruction, and from which the leadership must come to bring some sort of order out of the chaos which will be inevitable.

Plans are being made to try and ensure that food supplies exist and can be distributed, that transport and public utilities can maintain some sort of service and so on. These plans are essential, though to what extent they will really work is anyone's guess.

The Air Forces of some NATO countries run special survival courses for air crews who might forceland in jungles or deserts or other inhospitable areas, of which there are still plenty in existence. They are taught to live off the land.

Supposing, despite all our plans and hopes, the distribution of food and arrangements to maintain water, sanitation and other things which we regard as essential to life today break down. What then? Just how soft have we become? And if we were left to fend for ourselves, just how long should we survive?

It is believed that these are questions we ought seriously to ask ourselves. Not in any defeatist spirit, but in the spirit of determination that we can and shall survive.

A lot of time is spent on cooking extremely tasty and satisfying meals on improvised cookers. Fair enough! But what if the meat for the stew isn't there, or the flour for the jam tarts, or the potatoes? What goes into the pot then?

It is suggested that we ought to organize classes for survival just as the Air Forces do, and try and ensure that there are a sufficient number of people trained all over the country in a knowledge of how to live off the country if the necessity should ever arise.

It would be tragic in the extreme if, as a result of all our efforts, we succeed - as we should - in saving large numbers of the civil population, only for them to starve to death because there are no tins to open or joints to cook.

As soon as the attacks are over, the civil population must be rallied and started off on the work of fighting back, i.e., rehabilitation of themselves and their country. They cannot do this without food. And while food distribution must be a first consideration, it may take time to organize. And in the meantime, the population must eat to live.

It is suggested, therefore, that while we should plan to the best of our ability, though allowing great flexibility, we should also study carefully conditions as they might be. Jungle conditions - for that is what they would amount to - might not necessarily cover a whole country. But there might be large pockets or areas where survival would depend on the ability of the inhabitants to fend for themselves. Surely it is only common sense to train people how to do so, and to carry out practical exercises so as to make sure that the training has been adequate and fully understood?

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- CANADIAN CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE NOTES -

During the month of January, 1958, the following courses and special groups were conducted at the Civil Defence College, Arnprior:

<u>Course No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
265	Radiological Defence	6 - 10 Jan.
266	D.N.D. Orientation	13 - 17 Jan.
267	D.N.D. Rescue	6 - 17 Jan.
268	C.D. -Military Study	6 - 22 Jan.
270	C.S.C.D. Rescue	20 - 24 Jan.
271A	Staff Orientation	20 - 24 Jan.
273	Pharmacists Conference	27 - 31 Jan.
274	Techniques of Instruction	27 - 31 Jan.

RADIOLOGICAL DEFENCE

A total of twenty-one candidates attended this course which was devoted to the study of the various aspects of radiological defence, e.g., effects, detection instruments, interpretation and plotting of radiological reports, etc. The major portion of the course was devoted to syndicate discussions and practical exercises, both in the classroom and outside, in order to insure a good balance between theory and its practical application.

D.N.D. ORIENTATION

Forty-nine Armed Forces representatives, both Regular and Militia, attended this course designed to acquaint military personnel with Civil Defence organization and operations. The syllabus was identical with the normal Orientation Course for CD personnel.

D.N.D. RESCUE

Forty-two Department of National Defence representatives attended this two-week course. The content of the course was, in the main, the same as that presented to candidates on a three-week Rescue Instructors Course, but did not include Techniques of Instruction. All candidates attending this course had been previously trained as Armed Forces instructors.

An interesting feature of this course was that during the final night exercise, candidates were limited to the types of equipment which would normally be available to military units. This proved to be a satisfactory innovation since it provided for greater operational realism.

CIVIL DEFENCE-MILITARY STUDY

A planning team from Army Headquarters, Ottawa, and Federal CD HQ assembled at the College from 6 to 22 January. In all, some 26 people attended these meetings held during the period. The object of the meetings was to prepare an outline of the Civil Defence-Military Exercise which will take place at the College from 24 - 26 March under the authority of the Minister of National Health and Welfare and the Minister of National Defence. This exercise will be directed jointly by the Chief of the General Staff and the Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator. Planning and preparation for the exercise has been allocated jointly to the Commandant of the College and the Director General of Military Training. (A pictorial report on the meeting will be carried in the next issue of the Bulletin).

C.S.C.D. RESCUE

Ten representatives of the Civil Service Civil Defence organization from Ottawa attended this special course in basic rescue skills.

STAFF (ORIENTATION)

A total of forty-nine candidates from across Canada attended this course, including eighteen military personnel.

This is Part A of the three-week Staff Course and is designed to provide candidates with a general understanding of Civil Defence Organization Planning and Operations. Candidates may return at a later date for Parts B and C which are more detailed studies of Planning and Operations respectively.

PHARMACISTS CONFERENCE

Forty-six pharmacists attended this course, the object of which was to present to them the technical and administrative problems of Civil Defence, Health Planning and the solution of these problems where possible and to instruct those who will be responsible for the training of pharmacists at the provincial, local and university levels.

TECHNIQUES OF INSTRUCTION

Twenty-one candidates attended this qualifying course which included a written examination. The candidates were also assessed on their ability to prepare teaching plans and present the material in lecture form.

All methods of instruction were explained and displayed to the candidates, with syndicate discussion following each presentation. Techniques of Instruction included the playlet, the lecture, the lesson, use of films and film strips, preparation and use of charts, group discussions, etc.

VISITING GROUPS

Forty honour students from Almonte High School visited the College during the afternoon of January 27 and were conducted on a tour of the facilities by staff members.

On January 29, twenty candidates from the J.A.B.C. School at Camp Borden visited the College for the day.

SUMMARY

Total trained at the College, Arnprior, to date is now 10,614.

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CIVIL SERVICE CIVIL DEFENCE (OTTAWA)

ATTENDANCE AT STAFF COURSES, CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE

The Civil Service Civil Defence organization has already qualified two of its leaders in the three phases of Staff Courses at the Civil Defence College, Arnprior - Messrs. J.C. Dunlop (National Revenue), and C.S. Skidmore (National Defence) and it is the intention that others will follow as it can be arranged.

Messrs. M.S. Malloy (National Revenue), S.J. Sanderson (Post Office) and Richard Bingham (Chief, C.S.C.D.), attended Staff Orientation Course No. 271A during January and Mr. Eldon Veitch, supernumerary member of C.S.C.D. staff has completed his three phases at the same time. All C.S.C.D. people attending these courses found the work most engaging and the quality of the instruction at a very high level.

RESCUE

Civil Service Civil Defence is revising its Rescue set-up in keeping with the evacuation policies brought about by the advent of the large-yield nuclear weapon. On its enrollment register were carried many volunteers who have now indicated that they prefer other forms of civil defence service. Those remaining, and interested, are to be given

refresher courses as these can be arranged, having in view the creation of a closely-knit well qualified Rescue Group within the Ottawa C.S.C.D. area - well equipped and ready for emergencies - from natural or other causes.

The first of these re-qualification courses was carried out at the Civil Defence College 20 - 24 January, 1958 with the co-operation of the Commandant and Chief Rescue Instructor, when thirteen C.S.C.D. rescue men attended. They were; A.A. Baldock; D. Bradley; G.N. Cairns; G.F.H. Franklyne; Geo. Levesque; W.C. Lewis; R.C. Markell; J.R. McConnell; L.J.E. McEwan; D.J. Muldoon; C.J. Vanderhoven; Jos. Neugenbauer; and W.J. McGuire.

FIRST AID

After a lapse of over a year, First Aid and Home Nursing Courses for members of C.S.C.D. have been re-opened. The very large backlog awaiting the opportunity to qualify is now in the progress of being taken up as St. John Ambulance (Federal District) can provide instructors. C.S.C.D. during its six years of life has passed more than 1800 civil servants, all enrolled members of the organization, through the First Aid courses. Many of them have gone forward to higher qualifications right up to the Instructor rank in one or two instances.

In reference to First Aid training, a recently revised and very pertinent article entitled "The First Aider" taken from the Canadian Red Cross "News from National" Bulletin is reproduced below. Paragraph five refers to the art of casualty simulation as a desirable training aid for the novice first aider and it is a well-known fact that many instructors in first aid have incorporated this skill into their training methods.

LET'S DISCUSS

THE FIRST AIDER

The person who gives immediate aid in an emergency is the first aider. Regardless of qualifications, previous training or experience, someone's life may depend on the kind of care that is given by the nearest person who is available. Preparatory training is desirable, and necessary, to ensure that the best possible care is given to the victim of an accident or sudden illness. In times of national or international emergency well-skilled people with past experience are required to give this care to those less fortunate. It is equally important that first aiders be well skilled in the various techniques and methods of improvisation. Previous experience is of great value in assisting to meet new situations and problems.

A good first aider is one who has a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the basic principles of the art of First Aid. Common sense is a particularly necessary asset, ingenuity can always be exercised by one who has mastered the basic, or fundamental principles of First Aid.

While an elementary knowledge of anatomy and physiology contribute to better understanding it is not sufficient to make an ideal first aider. The demeanour of a really good first aider is such that he or she will create an atmosphere of confidence, at the same time applying the skills and knowledge he or she has acquired in a manner that expresses that human kindness which is especially important to the distressed.

No teacher, however well qualified, can teach any individual what to expect in every possible situation and under every possible condition. It may be wet or dry - hot or cold - light or dark; there may, or may not, be a telephone near - there may, or may not, be a doctor available - or there may be no means of transport available. It is then that the use of common sense and ingenuity to improvise become most important. The good first aider never forgets that the comfort of the victim is of more importance than the exact application of any technique.

Skills are only improved by constant practice. The opportunity to actually apply skills may only arise at infrequent intervals, but, when required, the first aider will feel well repaid for all the time and effort expended. The art of casualty simulation, when used for practice purposes, improves the skill, lends realism to the practice situation, seasons the novice first aider to difficult situations and unpleasant sights, and makes learning easier as well as adding interest to the group practising together.

(First Aid News from National - Cdn Red Cross)

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CASUALTY SIMULATION COURSE



Instructors and candidates who attended a recent Casualty Simulation Instructors course at the CD College, Annapolis. (Particulars on this course were published in the January - February issue of the Bulletin.)

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES

ALBERTA

EXERCISE "RANDOM BOMB"

Approximately one hundred members of the Alberta Civil Defence Corps met with fifteen members of the military forces at Alberta Civil Defence Headquarters in Edmonton on 13 December, 1957, to take part in Exercise "Random Bomb".

The purpose of the exercise was to bring to a logical conclusion the study of Phase "C" operations following a hit by a random H-bomb, or a jettisoned bomb burst. In actual fact, it became a continuative study of Exercise "Co-operation I" which had been held in May, 1957.

Exercise "Random Bomb" was conducted in two parts. Part I consisted of a presentation of the necessary action to deal with the Banff "Random Bomb", by the members of Alberta CD HQ staff, assisted by Mr. F.J. Porter, Director of Civil Defence for Drumheller, and Mr. W.A. Shields, Director of Civil Defence for Vulcan. In Part II of the exercise, the delegates - including the military members - were divided into four syndicates and were given a series of questions dealing with Phase "C" operations. The syndicate answers were subsequently presented to the assembled delegates in the main Control Room, and an open discussion followed each presentation.

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AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR RECEIVES G.O.C. WINGS

Mr. Charles Harris, a member of the Communications Planning Committee for Alberta Civil Defence, was recently presented with the R.C.A.F. Ground Observer Corps Wings, as a radio technical advisor to the G.O.C. for northern posts. This is in recognition of his continuous personal services to many Canadian and American Government employees throughout the Canadian Arctic. During the past six years, through his amateur radio "VE6HM", he has had daily contact with the personnel of Arctic weather stations. To these he has been technical advisor, mailman - when they needed something extra - and a switchboard if they wanted to speak to relations and friends. Since 1926 he has completed more than 16,000 calls to radio 'hams' around the world. Mr. Harris is an honorary member of the Northern Alberta Radio Club, of the American Radio Relay League, and the Radio Society of Great Britain. His chief hobby is photography, and he is secretary of the Edmonton Movie and Photo Club. His friends across the Canadian Arctic have shown their appreciation for his many favours to them by presenting him with five hundred dollars worth of photographic equipment.

For many months Mr. Harris has regularly measured the frequencies of thirty amateur stations which are active in our Northern and Central Civil Defence Zone networks. These Zone networks hold practice schedules every Sunday morning, and it is most important that the assigned frequencies are closely adhered to. With his precision measuring equipment, Mr. Harris is able to determine any deviation from designated radio channels. This information is forwarded to the stations concerned and enables them to make necessary adjustments. Mr. Harris's co-operation in this essential program has greatly aided Alberta Civil Defence in maintaining a high standard of accuracy on the Zone network radio channels.

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LETHBRIDGE

Another Ham Radio Operator has been in the news and the following story was recently told by officials of the Federal Northern Health Branch:

Len Scheibner, an amateur radio operator of Lethbridge, played a key role in getting an injured child in the North West Territories safely to hospital. He was at his 'ham' set in Lethbridge when he happened to pick up a call from Fort Franklin, situated some eleven hundred miles north of Lethbridge, on the southern tip of Great Bear Lake. Apparently another ham operator, Bill Bowerman, a Welfare teacher at Fort Franklin, sought urgent help in order to move a badly burned child to hospital. Len Scheibner immediately relayed the message to the Health Branch at Edmonton who took appropriate action. At that time all regular communications had broken down.

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EXERCISE "RAM'S HEAD"

Exercise "Ram's Head" - a study by the Regular Army and Militia of their role in Civil Defence - was conducted by Headquarters Western Command on 13 and 14 January, 1958. Among the Civil Defence personnel attending the study, at the invitation of Major-General C. Vokes, Officer Commanding Western Command, were Major-General G.S. Hatton, Deputy Co-ordinator, Federal Civil Defence; Air Vice-Marshal G.R. Howsam, Alberta CD Co-ordinator; and ten senior members of the Alberta Civil Defence staff.

The study included the spotting and timing of military forces so that they could give full aid to Civil Defence in time of emergency. The more than one hundred military personnel attending the exercise were divided into syndicates to work out the movement of militia units in aid to Civil Defence, following a hypothetical thermonuclear attack on an Alberta city.

The exercise showed clearly that effective liaison and full co-operation between the military forces in Western Command and the Alberta Civil Defence Corps could be maintained.

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CIVIL DEFENCE AIDS IN PEACE RIVER FIRE

Civil Defence played a major role in early January, when the Salvation Army hall at Peace River caught fire. The fire at times threatened to get out of control and the Civil Defence Fire Pumper (on loan for winter training), was brought into action, manned by Civil Defence auxiliary firemen. The pump was of the greatest assistance in confining, by midnight, the spread of the conflagration, when the pumper was then withdrawn. The Civil Defence fire crew remained on call for the remainder of the night and following morning. The Civil Defence Director, Mr. E.J. Glasser, and the Control committee met with Mrs. Forseth, the Chairman of the local Welfare committee, and arrangements were at once made to set up an emergency clothing depot in the basement of the United Church. Temporary housing was also quickly found for the homeless, and immediate financial assistance was met by arranging with the three charter banks to accept cash donations.

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SASKATCHEWAN

MILITIA AND CIVIL DEFENCE FORM PARTNERSHIP

A new partnership was formed during 13 to 17 January, 1958, at the first provincial Militia-Civil Defence Course at the Provincial Civil Defence School at Valley Centre, Fort Qu'Appelle, when members of the militia and Civil Defence got together to study their role in Civil Defence.

Welcoming the students, J.O. Probe, Provincial Co-ordinator of Civil Defence, pointed out the two-fold role of this group - first as a disciplined military group - second as civilians.

Mr. Probe outlined the broad Canadian plan with respect to target cities, and the plan for evacuation - then emphasized the Saskatchewan share as a reception area for evacuees. He named the various Civil Defence services and gave credit to co-operating agencies, such as the University of Saskatchewan, pharmacists, nurses, fire fighters, ladies' auxiliaries, "Ham" radio operators, St. John Ambulance Association and the Red Cross.

The course was arranged by Mr. E.L. Breese, Provincial Director of Training for Civil Defence, in consultation with Saskatchewan Area HQ. Lectures were given by members of Civil Defence Headquarters staff and volunteer specialists as well as by Army officials.

The Saskatchewan Area military commander will train and have available at the request of the Saskatchewan Civil Defence authorities, for disaster purposes, two mobile support columns, one from 20 Militia Group, Regina, and one from 21 Militia Group, Saskatoon. The duties of these columns in disaster are primarily those of technical reconnaissance, rescue, radiation monitoring, intelligence, and traffic control. Each unit will be completely self-contained. The militia training will be such that a column can step in and take over temporarily, if Civil Defence authorities request such action, in any community of the Province seriously threatened by disaster.

Lt. Col. Kenyon, Saskatchewan Area Commander, who gave the main address at the closing banquet, said: "This co-operation between the trained Militia and the volunteer civilians in emergency is a great step forward, and it is auspicious that Saskatchewan should be the first province to hold such a Course."

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HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS COURSE

One of the most enthusiastic groups of young people ever assembled at Valley Centre, Fort Qu'Appelle, attended the High School Students' Course during the Christmas holidays, 27 to 30 December, 1957. Some 76 were enrolled - 14 girls and 52 boys. Besides basic knowledge of Civil Defence, the students were instructed in safe driving practices and took car driving lessons. The boys received fire warden-rescue instruction while the girls had a home nursing class. Students at the course were guests of the Regina Pats Hockey Club for a game between the Pats and Saskatoon.

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MANITOBA

AUXILIARY POLICE SURVEY

The province-wide survey conducted by Inspector Stone of the R.C.M.P. was completed before Christmas. A report including specific recommendations for the establishment of an auxiliary police force, is nearing completion and will be presented to the Premier by Assistant Commissioner Bullard, R.C.M.P. The wholehearted co-operation of the Sub-Area directors and others that has contributed so much to making this survey a success is greatly appreciated.

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FIRE HYDRANT COUPLINGS SURVEY

The survey that has been made to determine the sizes of fire hydrant couplings in towns throughout the province has now been completed. As a matter of interest the survey showed only three towns had couplings or coupling adaptors that differed from the standard Winnipeg thread. Adaptors for these three towns will be provided in the near future.

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HOME NURSING AND FIRST AID COURSES

There are a number of Sub-Areas interested in St. John Ambulance Home Nursing Courses. The following places have started Home Nursing courses: Gretna, Rivers, Portage la Prairie, Teulon, Brandon, Stonewall, Neepawa, Beausejour, Ochre River and St. Pierre. First Aid Courses are being held at Neepawa, Brandon, Rivers and Hamiota. A First Aid Course and a Course in Rescue are being held each Wednesday evening at Killarney.

- Manitoba Civil Defence Bulletin -

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ONTARIO

CASUALTY SIMULATION COURSE IN TORONTO

A basic Casualty Simulation course was completed on 28 January, conducted by Mr. H. L. Hammond, St. John Ambulance Instructor, assisted by Miss Catherine Murray, Provincial Nursing Officer, St. John Ambulance and Mr. R. Westwood, Metropolitan Toronto Civil Defence Organization.

This course ran for fourteen weeks. The final examination for eight candidates was conducted by Miss Murray and Mr. Gordon Kruger, Canadian Red Cross Society, Ontario Branch.

This is the first course of this kind to be held within the St. John Ambulance organization. The class was made up of one man and one woman from each of the Nursing and Ambulance Divisions of the Toronto Corps. Very favourable comments were made on the variety and the interest that this course has engendered within the Divisions.

It is felt that this is an introduction into something that will tend to make St. John Ambulance Divisional meetings much more interesting.

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HAWKESBURY CIVIL DEFENCE AUXILIARY POLICE SWORN IN

Nine auxiliary policemen of the Hawkesbury Civil Defence organization were sworn in on 23 January at an impressive ceremony in the Town Hall. Major Charles C. B. Broadbent, Co-ordinator for No. 5 Region Headquarters, Brockville, was present for the swearing in, the presiding magistrate being Omer H. Chartrand, Q.C.

Speaking to the group after the ceremony, Major Broadbent congratulated the auxiliaries on their fine demonstration of drill and their outstanding appearance in uniform. "I am extremely proud and happy to be here on this occasion", said Major Broadbent, "because this is the first time since joining Civil Defence that I have been present at a full-dress swearing-in ceremony." He then went on to compliment the municipality for their co-operation in organizing Civil Defence and spoke highly of the work done by Municipal Co-ordinator J. Maurice Demers and his staff. Hawkesbury has been organized for Civil Defence for only nine months.

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY AT HAWKESBURY, ONTARIO



Civil Defence auxiliary policemen and town officials attended a swearing-in ceremony at Hawkesbury, Ontario. Seen (seated) are: (L. to R.) Capt. E.A. Johnson; J.M. Demers, C.D. Co-ordinator for Prescott and Russell; C.B.C. Broadbent, Regional Co-ordinator; Magistrate O.M. Chartrand; Mayor R. Gascon; W. Mullin, C.D. Chairman for Hawkesbury; R.F. Grant, County Deputy Co-ordinator. Standing: Police Chief R. Lecot (left) and officers and auxiliary members of the Hawkesbury Police force.

In regard to Civil Defence itself, Major Broadbent outlined the growing need for good organization. He stated that Canada's previous enviable position as a country immune from attack no longer exists. "Canada may well be the battlefield of the next war," he said. By being generous with their time, Major Broadbent said that the new auxiliaries were doing their part to be prepared for any disaster and he complimented them highly for their foresight and community spirit.

Mayor Rosaire Gascon also complimented the new recruits personally. His congratulations were also given to the members of the Rescue and Fire Services which have been progressing well in their training. (Last October the Rescue Service "saved" Mayor Gascon by lowering him on a stretcher from the top of a three-storey building).

Local Co-ordinator J.M. Demers finished off the evening by expressing hope that soon the United Counties of Prescott and Russell would join the Civil Defence Movement. (This actually took place the next morning when County Council passed the Civil Defence by-law).

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CIVIL DEFENCE SURVEY STUDY IN BROCKVILLE

Civil Defence Welfare and other representatives from Region 5 gathered in Brockville on 28 and 29 January for a study of physical resources surveys. The course was organized by Charles Broadbent, Civil Defence Co-ordinator for Region No.5, and was held in the excellent facilities of the Ground Observer Corps (R.C.A.F.) whose hospitality and co-operation were thoroughly appreciated.

W.F.A. Preston, Chief Training Officer for the Province of Ontario which sponsored the course, participated in the sessions along with Miss Helen Sackville and Fred Stevens of the Federal Civil Defence Welfare Service.

The discussions covered the following topics:

- 1) The importance of emergency feeding and emergency lodging in the reception of evacuees from target areas.
- 2) Value of surveys as part of the Welfare plan.
- 3) How to conduct a survey.
- 4) How to use the information gathered.

BROCKVILLE WELFARE COURSE



Civil Defence officers from many eastern Ontario points gathered in Brockville, 27-28 January, for a Welfare Course. Seen seated at table are: (L. to R.) Fred Stevens and Miss 'I. Sackville of Federal Civil Defence Headquarters, Ottawa; W.F.A. Preston, Toronto, Chief Instructor and Operations Officer; C.B.C. Broadbent, Co-ordinator for Region No. 5; and Mrs. Mary Major, Prescott.

The Arnprior Study, carried out as part of Project "Q" in 1956, was used to illustrate these points. The group had an opportunity to see how different methods could be employed to find out all possible lodging space for evacuees in a reception community. The best use of restaurant and other feeding facilities was covered by Miss Helen Sackville whose specialty is emergency feeding.

In addition to emphasizing the importance of careful planning in reception areas the study brought out the need for co-operation among the services. This was noted particularly in relation to the warden and welfare services with regard to the survey of lodgings and the method of billeting which would be planned for an emergency.

It was also pointed out to the group that research on such subjects as recording lodging information and the systems of billeting that could be used, was being carried on by the Welfare Planning Group in order to obtain the answers required by the Emergency Lodging service.

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FIRE CIVIL DEFENCE - County Mutual Aid Systems

The year 1958 will see the completion of plans for County Mutual Aid Systems in several counties. The District of Muskoka, York County other than Metro Toronto, and Huron County are those which will be completely organized for Mutual Aid very early in 1958.

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CIVIL DEFENCE GATHERING AT LINDSAY

A new type of audience gathered at the Canadian Legion hall on January 21st, following the organization work of Col. J.T. Truman, Co-ordinator of Civil Defence for Lindsay and district. Between seventy and eighty citizens received certificates showing their proficiency in Civil Defence preparedness and their ability to cope with emergencies in case of disaster, especially as the result of enemy attack.

Mayor L. Burrows presided and introduced: Major J.A. Adams, Deputy Civil Defence Co-ordinator for Ontario; Col. C.L. Smith, Director of Training, Federal Civil Defence Headquarters, and Major W.F.A. Preston, Chief Training Officer for Ontario.

Preparedness was the keynote of the meeting and the large number who were presented with certificates as the result of having sacrificed much time in order to acquaint themselves with methods to be adopted in case of enemy attack, or other emergency, were highly complimented.

REGIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE ACTIVITIES



Evidence of Civil Defence activities in the Province of Ontario are shown in the accompanying photographs illustrating the recent Advance Treatment Centre demonstration at Renfrew, Ontario. Extensive use was made of Civil Defence window displays, promotional materials and casualty simulation to interest the public in local CD activities and training. (Photos by Moulton, Renfrew.)

Tribute was paid to Col. Truman for the magnificent job he has done as CD Co-ordinator for Lindsay and district. In turn, Col. Truman commended those who had received instruction. He hoped to establish additional courses for nurses, for members of the Daughters of the Empire and for all others interested.

* * * *

NEW BRUNSWICK

CD ORIENTATION COURSE FOR MILITIA HELD IN SAINT JOHN

A new role for the Militia in civil defence in the Saint John area, which has been under intensive preparation for some time, has emerged from the planning stage and has been cordially endorsed by both civil defence and military authorities here.

The new vital role was outlined at a civil defence school for officers of No.6 Militia Group, held at the Saint John Armory, when an orientation course in civil defence was attended by key officers of the group in January, 1958.

Upwards of 35 officers attended 13 sessions of lectures and exercises which covered all phases of civil defence. These officers will act in advisory capacity for subsequent civil defence training in their units.

Commenting on the two-day course, Col. P.W. Oland, Commander of No.6 Militia Group said that it was a "good practical course for the Militia and so far has proved interesting because it is a different type of training."

"The civil defence authorities have given us an extraordinarily good course, covering all phases of civil defence. It was extremely well organized, covering the part of the Militia in co-operation with the police and fire departments as well as the general set-up of civil defence in this area" Col. Oland said. Outlining the role, for which training is already in progress, Col. Oland stated, "We will supply supporting columns, located in the fringe area, who will come in first to participate in search and rescue, render first aid and give assistance to police and civil defence personnel, following disaster."

The militia units will also be equipped to test for radioactivity through monitoring teams, and can also assist in traffic control. Our engineering section will repair bridges and roads and general duty personnel will help in clearing roads and debris. Our medical section will assist civilian as well as military personnel. In addition, our signal squad will provide radio communication in the event of telephone failure".

Major General H.N. Ganong, Civil Defence Co-ordinator for the Province, explained that there was no intention that the Militia would come under civil defence, but was undertaking civil defence training in order to be able to help to the fullest.

(The Evening Times-Globe 25.1.58)

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CIVIL DEFENCE AND MILITIA GET TOGETHER IN MONCTON

Members of the Militia and Civil Defence got together in Moncton one weekend early in January in the first move of its kind in New Brunswick to co-ordinate the efforts of both organizations in the defence of the civilian population in the event of an emergency.

Meeting at 5 Militia Group headquarters, the senior officers of the headquarters and the units that make up the group, listened to lectures and viewed instructional films on Civil Defence training.

Key speakers were Brig. A.C. Ross, commander of 5 Militia Group, and Brig. W.E.H. Talbot, deputy provincial co-ordinator of Civil Defence. Both stressed the vital need of complete co-operation and of co-ordinating the efforts of the two organizations.

Attending the course were officers of the Militia Group Headquarters, headed by Brig. Ross, and senior officers of the 8th Field Battery, RCA, 64th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA, 4th Independent Signals Squadron, RCS, 113 Transport Company, RCASC, 21 Technical Squadron, RCEME, 3 Medical Company RCAMC, and 2-8 Hussars.

Taking part in the course were Dan Billings, Civil Defence Co-ordinator for the southeastern zone; H. Trainor, radiological officer; Gorley Brown, communications officer; G. Christie, training officer; J. Wilson, Chief of Auxiliary Police, all of Moncton; Lt. Col. E.M. Slader, co-ordinator for Saint John and Travis Cushing, chief of welfare services, Saint John.

(Saint John Telegraph-Journal 6.1.58)

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RESCUE COURSE FOR MILITIA MEMBERS



Militia members of the 133rd Field Battery, RCA (M) and Civil Defence volunteers are seen at the recent rescue course held at Liverpool, N.S., carrying out practical training in stretcher lowering.

Chief Instructor for the course was Captain B.R.H. Watch, assisted by Sgt. Major C.S. Goldring and Sgt. G.S. Cameron, all of Eastern Command "I" Staff. A fully equipped rescue vehicle, owned by the City of Halifax was loaned to Liverpool for the course and the equipment it contained was used throughout the entire week. Civil Defence Instructor E.G. Laybolt, Halifax, was in charge of the truck and equipment and assisted in the instruction.

Members of the Liverpool C.D. Organization who attended the training periods were William Crowell, Director of Rescue, James Carter, Ledo Tonello and Clare Wood. The Civil Defence organization in the Town of Liverpool is considered to be the best in the Province - the town is just about 100% organized in fact - a splendid feat for its Director, Major Wigglesworth.

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SURVIVAL INSTRUCTIONS DISTRIBUTED

One of the outstanding Civil Defence achievements in Nova Scotia in 1957 was the distribution of Survival Instructions by the Halifax - Dartmouth Metropolitan CD Committee.

The instructions are printed in an attractive booklet form in five different coloured covers. Part of the front cover of each contains a three-inch size letter. The colour of the cover along with the letter printed on it, is for the purpose of signifying evacuation route and designed for use as a vehicle marker.

The booklet, which was distributed by Post Office letter carriers, contains a foreword explaining the purpose of the booklet and a map of the area. The opinion has been expressed that the local Civil Defence authority has done its best to produce a plan for an ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL and the instruction booklet should be an excellent guide for use in that respect.

Certainly, the distribution of the Survival Instructions, will serve to answer the questions of many who ask "What is Civil Defence Doing?"

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TELEPHONE COMPANY ACTIVE IN CIVIL DEFENCE

The members of the Civil Defence Committee of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. Ltd., have been meeting regularly each month. The meetings are held under the chairmanship of M.J. Sheriden, well known Civil Defence radiological reconnaissance expert.

At a meeting held on 8th January, this group heard an address by Raefe Douthwaite, Deputy Civil Defence Co-ordinator for Nova Scotia, who spoke on the subject: "The Armed Forces in Civil Defence".

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CIVIL DEFENCE RESCUE TRAINING FOR ARMY PERSONNEL

During December 1957, the facilities for rescue training were made available to Army Headquarters in Nova Scotia. A qualified CD Rescue Training instructor, in the person of Mr. Elmore Laybolt of the Staff of Provincial Civil Defence was also provided.

Over one hundred Army men were trained in the Halifax Area and others received similar training in various parts of the Province. The CD rescue vehicles and equipment were used to good advantage in these courses provided to the various Army units. One of the larger groups receiving this rescue training was located at Elkin's Barracks near Dartmouth, N.S. Shortly before conclusion of the course which lasted two weeks an official visit was made to the location by the Co-ordinator of Civil Defence for Nova Scotia and Military representatives from Army H.Q.

* * * *

NEWS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

BELGIAN CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Belgian National Civil Defence school now concentrates on preparing experts to save the population from wartime terrors. It is doing a concentrated job, for not only does it intensely train instructors for the country's civil defence services, but it also takes other trainees for indoctrination courses and special information sessions. The aim is to make the training as complete as possible. The courses for instruction, which now last five weeks but will soon be extended to six weeks. They include practical and theoretical training in all branches of civil defence and rescue work. The school was started in May, 1953, by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and each course has 32 students. The lectures and training are given in both French and Flemish.

The students come from many different sources, such as administrative departments all over the country, factories, engineering concerns, and private enterprises. The majority enrol as individuals who want to take up this sort of work as a permanent job, although some are sent by government departments or factories. All applicants are carefully investigated and then chosen on their educational or other qualifications. The Ministry of the Interior pays all training expenses during the courses. As the purpose of the School is to teach civil defence to all who may be concerned with it, there are also special information sessions held regularly, mainly for officials.

In Belgium, civil defence is the responsibility of the local municipal authorities. It is the task of the Burgomaster not only to recruit volunteers (about 90,000 are needed), but also to arrange for their training. To form the cadres for these volunteers, the School has developed a very concise but practical information course, which is specially designed for the heads of the Regional Civil Defence sectors and their assistants. It is hoped to arrange for every person who will have local civil duties in time of war to take one of these courses. So far there have been six of them, three each in French and Flemish, and each course normally lasts one week.

The theoretical training, which is given by three teachers, takes the form of lectures supplemented by films. It ranges from atomic problems to fire-fighting and from alarm systems to map-reading. Practical training is given in the extensive grounds under the leadership of three instructors, and is carried out largely in the bombed village that has been constructed there. It is interspersed with both day and night exercises, all planned to put the trainees in the same sort of situation as they would have to meet in wartime, often with very realistic accuracy. The final examination at the end of the course is a very difficult one covering both theory and practice, with diplomas for those who pass.

The wide training area contains a great variety of equipment and buildings which enable the students to get fully acquainted with various types of shelter, actual fire-fighting smoke-filled rooms full of obstacles, gas chambers, and all kinds of appliances, both static and mobile.

For training in even more active ways there is the bombed village, which has two sections. The first is a house specially constructed so that the trainees can learn how to face any situation. Part of the building is so fitted that those entering it immediately run into unexpected difficulties and surprise booby traps, thus enabling them to learn by experience, and under expert eyes, how to tackle any situation that might suddenly arise. In this matter of providing surprises, the instructors

and demonstrators have become amazingly adept and imaginative, so that a trainee who gets out of the house without making at least one mistake is exceedingly good. On the far side of the village is a ruined building in which the trainees learn to free trapped victims. Members of the demonstration staff actually bury themselves under piles of debris and collapsed floors and have even learned to simulate all probable reactions of a victim after a raid, including an occasional attack of hysteria. This gives not merely a theoretical training on the principles governing the rescue of people from ruined buildings, but also a very practical lesson in the adoption of that realistic attitude needed to deal with badly injured or very frightened victims. The rescuing of dummies from under carefully placed piles of rubbish would, the instructors feel, fail to give just that spirit necessary in air raid rescue workers. Only demonstrations in which live bodies are handled, can make the training realistic and therefore eminently successful, they say.

Belgium is planning to recruit about 15,500 partly-paid civil defence volunteer leaders on a three-year contract to take charge of the larger army of volunteers already mentioned. These leaders will need training, and it is the task of those who have received the Florival diploma to carry out that work. Thus the steady work goes on of preparing a well-trained corps of civil defence workers over the whole of Belgium, all largely stemming from the enthusiasm and enterprise of the Florival School.

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CIVIL DEFENCE IN AUSTRIA INITIATED

The occupation of Austria until 1955 resulted in delay as regards the creation of civil defence. It is clear that despite its permanent neutrality, it must plan for its defence in case of war. It will therefore soon be equipped with basic regulations on civil defence. That organization, whether derived from the West-German plan, or from the experience of other countries, will have to make up for lost time as quickly as possible.

The experiences of the recent war and the unfortunate increase in armaments since then, have resulted in developing Austrian civil defence according to the following pattern:

- 1) Public civil defence, including public information, warning system, shelters, defence through evacuation and public health defence, together with relief services, amongst which the latter should be mentioned: fire-fighting and rescue services, with the repair of installations, and the A-B-C-C social services for public health, order and traffic;

2) Self-protection, subdivided as follows: self-protection of dwelling houses, self-protection extended to all undertakings (exclusive of industry), industrial self-protection corresponding to the organization which already existed during the recent war, defence of institutions, such as railways, postal and telegraph services and other public utilities.

Two large institutions will have special duties in these various fields: the Federal Civil Defence Office, serving as a co-ordinating, research and training body, and the Federal Civil Defence Union, based on voluntary service and representing an auxiliary agency.

In addition to these wartime duties, Austrian Civil Defence will also envisage peacetime activities, since floods are not unusual in the regions bordering on the Danube, and a few years ago, avalanches devastated certain regions of the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg.

At present there are already in Austria several bodies which give assistance in time of need. In addition to the army, they are the national Red Cross, the mountain relief services, the fire-brigade and the Austrian society of the Silver Cross, created in 1954.

This organization was first designed to supply directives in the field of public health, and more especially in that of prophylaxy. Subsequently, its work was extended, so that at present its objective is to co-operate in studying the problems connected with catastrophes, in peace and in wartime, and collaboration in the matter of civil defence with other specialized organizations, i.e. The Red Cross, the Fire Brigade, rescue work in cases of accidents, technical assistance, mountain relief work. This organization has hitherto done pioneer work by meeting heads of undertakings in security problems and by endeavouring to train the staff in security measures.

The Austrian Silver Cross society edits publications and proposes to publish information on health problems and on those relating to Civil Defence against fire in public utilities and undertakings, by making available to them practical advice and communications on developments in these two fields. In addition, its bi-monthly bulletin supplies information on the progress of civil defence in Austria and in other countries, more particularly in regard to industrial enterprises. The object of this is to supply the responsible authorities in the administrations and enterprises with the elements which will enable them to have definite knowledge as to the civil defence problems they may have to solve.

(Both the above articles are taken from the Civil Defence International Bulletin, Geneva, Switzerland, November, 1957)

GREAT BRITAIN

THE LEWISHAM RAILWAY DISASTER

- An Emergency Call to C.D. Volunteers -

Mr. L.M. Sheehan, C.D. Officer of the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark, has given the following account of the tragic evening and how civil defenders fulfilled a peacetime role:

"At 7.15 on the evening of the 4th December, our Headquarters was called by New Scotland Yard. There was a serious railway accident at Lewisham; could we help with blankets, stretchers and first-aid equipment for which there was a desperate need? Were any uniformed personnel available? The Yard would ring back in fifteen minutes for my answer.

"I had a small Committee sitting at that moment which contained four Red Cross Nursing Sisters. Stretchers and first-aid dressings were available, but where could I get blankets? The answer to the latter question came from somewhere out of the blue and within ten minutes our first car loaded with 100 blankets and as many bandages and dressing as we could lay our hands on, was away on its journey to Brookmill Road, Lewisham. A second car followed rapidly and lastly, our equipment van. The latter carried stretchers and the driver had instructions to pick up from their homes as many volunteers as possible from a list of trained first-aiders. The van left almost exactly fifteen minutes after the summons, and a moment later the Yard rang again, heard our news gratefully and offered a police escort.

"But our little convoy had jumped the gun and was threading its way through the dense fog. At New Cross evidence of the serious rail dislocation appeared as we saw hundreds of Londoners walking home and trying to beg lifts. At last we groped our way into Brookmill Road, only to find a state of apparent chaos in the darkness as fire engines, ambulances and police vehicles blocked the way to the crash. I went to the railway embankment on foot and reported to a police officer. Surprisingly, he seemed to be expecting us and his first question was 'Had we got blankets?' That was the password. In an incredibly short time the police got our vehicles through (mainly on the footpath) and we were at work.

"The next hour or so passed in a flash. There were sixteen of us all told and we just went in individually or in pairs to the spots where help seemed most urgent. First, on the electric train which had been hit in the rear; several passengers still remained trapped, shivering with shock and cold. The blankets were a godsend. Our stretchers, carefully blanketed, were laid out ready for use with others already there, some of which were unfortunately without the all-important means of warmth.

"There was little supervision. How could there be in such a scene of chaos? Mercifully, perhaps, the fog shrouded almost everything but the immediate job in hand. Some workers were unaware until later of the appalling situation a few yards up the line, where coaches of the Ramsgate train lay crushed under hundreds of tons of steel from the fallen bridge. Later we gave what help we could at this point, but reaching the casualties in time was well-nigh impossible in the conditions. I am glad to say, however, that our C.D. people bore a hand in the removal of the last survivor of this part of the wreckage - a young man with crushed legs.

"About 9.15 p.m. it was apparent that all movable casualties had been taken to hospital and that only the grim task remained of extricating the dead - an operation of the most difficult kind. More than once we had been warned of the danger of a further movement of the collapsed bridge. As a railwayman grimly remarked to me, looking up for a moment at the dim outline of the girders: 'Another move from that lot and nobody will know that we were here, eh?' I had the same horrible thought. What worried me was that the full weight seemed to be held by the coach bogies which might collapse under it at any time. The bridge was officially declared dangerous about 11 p.m. and the workers were called off for the time being.

"Two of our nursing sisters reported to the Lewisham Hospital in response to a desperate call for staff. They worked on theatre duties until a very late hour. The rest of us picked our way along the line to St. John's Station, stumbling over rails and other invisible obstacles until a Deptford Warden appeared like a genial wraith to guide us up the slope of the platform. The other volunteers who were organizing welfare on the station will never know how good their cups of tea and hot soup tasted to those who had been toiling in the wreckage. Nor will we readily forget the young C.D. volunteer from Deptford who was unflinchingly doing duty in the booking office, which was in temporary use as a mortuary. We were glad of the chance to relieve her in performing our last duty of the evening of carrying the dead to the ambulances outside. Then our tired little party went home, but there is a last word to be said for the dozen or so Southwark stalwarts who stood by all the time at Headquarters in case a further call should come - 'They also serve.....'

"What lessons could be learned from the operation?.....

"First-aid was, of course, essential; it could be argued that it represented the only vital contribution that C.D. could make, but I would have liked to have seen three or four trained Rescue teams on the spot soon after the crash. The difficulty of providing this service at a moment's notice, however, seems to me to be very formidable.

"Although we took 100 blankets we could have easily used two or three times that quantity. This is a commodity which I would classify as a "must" in a disaster of this kind.

"Welfare of course, plays a valuable part in looking after the needs of the personnel and assisting uninjured but distressed passengers. This is a service which is not immediately needed and which can be improvised in a relatively short time.

"There will always be difficulties about calling out volunteers for this sort of job but if, as in our case, the call comes at a time when the machine, however modest, can be brought into action, it is a deeply satisfying experience. It is only on these occasions that many volunteers fully realize the value of the practice and repetition of tedious training routines. It is good to see the drudgery of the lecture room springing into eager life in the face of the fierce challenge of death and injury."

(Reproduced from: "Civil Defence" February, 1958)

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CASO CONFERENCE

(COMMON APPROACH SURVIVAL OPERATION)

HELD AT CANADIAN CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE, ARNPRIOR ONT.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HON. G.R. PEARKES, V.C., MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE,
AND HON. J. WALDO MONTEITH, MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE.

MARCH 24, 25, 26, 1958



Canada's five Army Command GOC's discuss survival operations with Federal Civil Defence officials. Seated (L to R) Maj. Gen. H.E. Dager, director Natural Disaster Office, Federal Civil Defense Administration, USA; Maj. Gen. G.S. Hatton, deputy Federal Civil Defence Coordinator and Maj. Gen. M.H.S. Penhale, College Commandant. The Command generals are (L to R): Major Generals W.J. McGill, Prairie Command; M.P. Bogert, Eastern Command; C. Vokes, Western Command; J.M. Rockingham, Quebec Command, and S.F. Clark, Central Command.



Senior officers from the Armed Services and Civil Defence discuss a common approach to survival operations during a combined conference at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, Ont., on March 24, 25, 26. (L to R) are: A/C M.D. Lister, RCAF Hq.; Maj. Gen. G.S. Hatton, deputy Federal Civil Defence Coordinator, and Lt. Gen. H.D. Graham, Chief of the General Staff, co-directors of the conference, and R/Adm. E.P. Tisdall, Vice Chief Naval Staff.



Provincial Civil Defence representatives confer with Federal officers and the Armed Services regarding a common approach to survival operations. They are (seated L to R.) Maj. Gen. G.S. Hatton, Deputy Federal Civil Defence Coordinator and Lt. Gen. H.D. Graham, Chief of the General Staff, co-directors of the conference and Brig. G.A. McCarter, British Columbia C.D. coordinator. Standing (L to R.) A.E. Gagne, deputy coordinator, Quebec; Col. A.J. Lavoie, deputy coordinator, Alberta; Major R. Douthwaite, deputy coordinator, Nova Scotia; Cdr. E. Bevis, coordinator, Ontario; Brig. W.E.H. Talbot, deputy coordinator, New Brunswick; and A.E. Currie, coordinator, Manitoba.



Studying a common approach to survival operations at the combined Armed Services—Civil Defence conference are: (Left to Right) Dr. J.E. Keyston, vice chairman of the Defence Research Board; Brig. F.C.G. Page, U.K. Army Liaison Staff; Maj. Gen. G.S. Hatton, deputy Federal Civil Defence Coordinator; Maj. Gen. M.H.S. Penhale, Commandant, CCDC; and Lt. Gen. H.D. Graham, Chief of the General Staff.





Senior Civil Defence and Armed Services representatives from British Columbia and Alberta are: (L. to R.) Maj. Gen. C. Vokes, GOC, Western Command; Brig. G.A. McCarter, provincial CD coordinator, Victoria; Col. A.J. Lavoie, deputy coordinator, Alberta; G/C A. Lewis, deputy coordinator, Vancouver Target Area and Cdr. H.D. Davidson, CD director, Edmonton, Alta.

Manitoba representatives are: (Left to Right) Maj. Gen. W.J. Megill, GOC Prairie Command and Andrew Currie, Coordinator of Civil Defence for Manitoba.



Cmd. E. F. Bevis, Civil Defence Coordinator for the Province of Ont. explains the operation of a radiac instrument to Maj. Gen. S.F. Clark, GOC Central Command (left), W.J. Scott, Associate provincial coordinator and Ontario Fire Marshal and W.J. Koopman, (right) Director of the Metropolitan Toronto Civil Defence Organization.

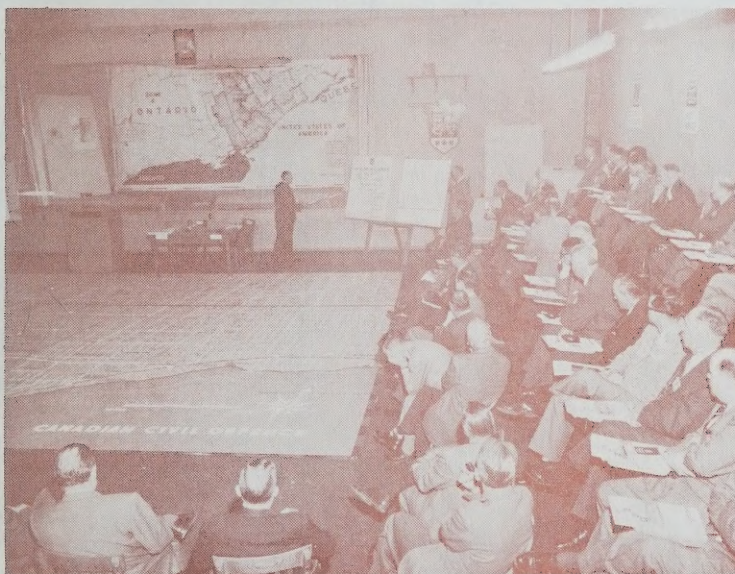
Representatives from the Province of Quebec are: (Left to Right) Maj. Gen. J.M. Rockingham, GOC Quebec Command; A.E. Gagne, and R. Lauzon, senior officials from the Quebec Civil Defence headquarters.





Armed Services and Civil Defence representatives attending the CASO conference from the Maritime Provinces are Brig. E.H. Talbot, deputy Coordinator for Civil Defence for the Province of New Brunswick, who is explaining the organization of Civil Defence in NATO countries to, (left) Maj. Gen. M.P. Bogert, GOC Eastern Command and (right) Maj. R. Douthwaite, deputy Co-ordinator of Civil Defence for the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Planning Staff of the CASO Conference included officers from the Army, the Air Force, the Canadian Civil Defence College, Federal Civil Defence Headquarters, Defense Research Board, and the Government Emergency Measures Office.



At the opening sessions of the Conference, Maj. Gen. G.S. Hatton (standing with pointer) deputy Federal Civil Defence Coordinator, explains the problems to be discussed and indicates the manner in which they will be broached.

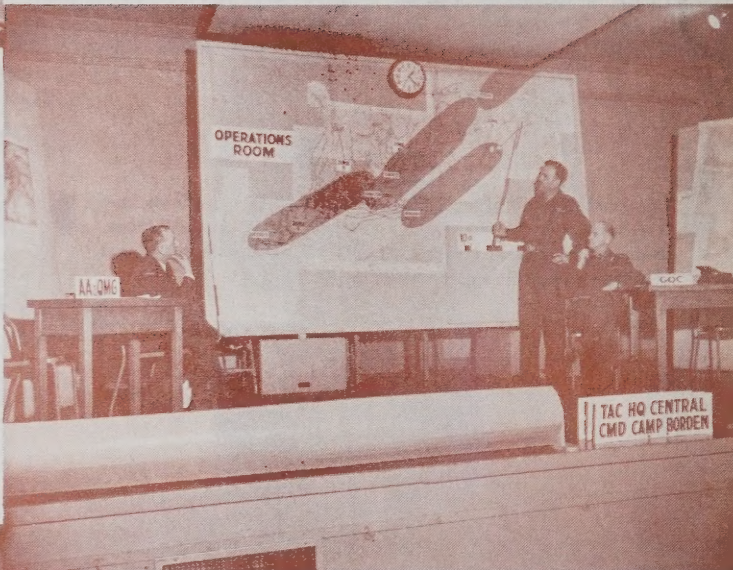
Lt. Gen. H.D. Graham, Chief of the General Staff, (standing behind rostrum) addresses the Conference, speaking on the role of military organizations in disaster control. Seated in the foreground is the deputy Federal Civil Defence Coordinator.





Army and Civil Defence Officers combine in a graphic presentation of a disaster problem. In the center foreground, (left to right) Maj. R.F. Walker, Director of Military Operations and Plans, Cdn. Army Hd.; L. Kent, Instructor Can. Civil Defence College and J.F. Wallace Chief Instructor, Can. CD. College.

Members of the CASO Planning Staff enact a point covered in the Conference. They are: (left to right) Sqd. Ldr. A.H. Blake, RCAF Ground Defence, Col. J.A. Hutchins, (with pointer), Judge Advocate General's Branch, and Maj. J.S. Waterfield, Quarter Master General's Branch, Canadian Army.



A syndicate representing the Quebec area, under the chairmanship of Maj. Gen. J.M. Rockingham, discusses military and Civil Defence problems peculiar to that province.

A syndicate under the chairmanship of J.F. Wallace, Chief Instructor at the Canadian Civil Defence College, debates the problems of disaster control, with particular reference to the Province of Saskatchewan.

